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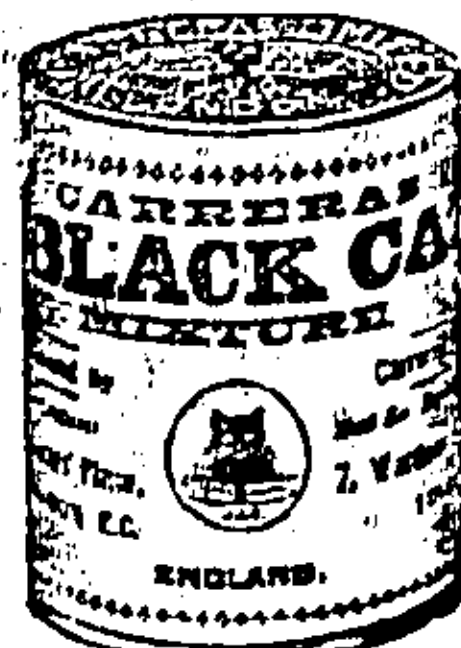
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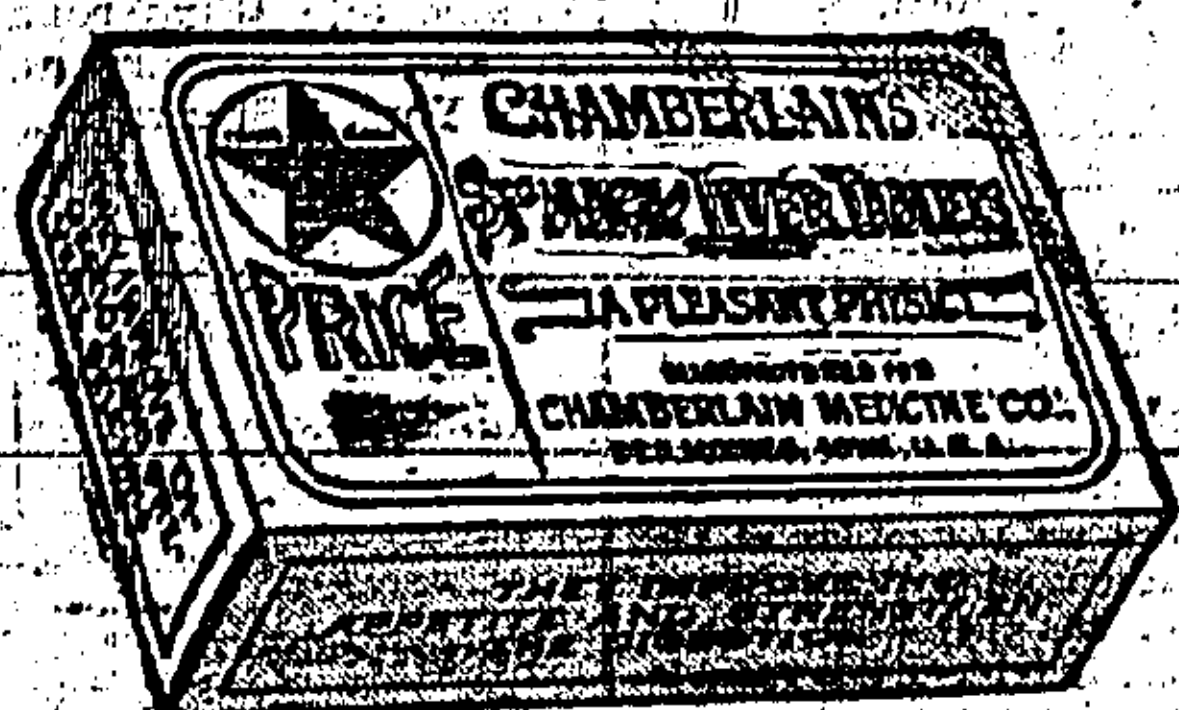
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SPORT.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS.

The contest for the billiard championship of the Colony opened last evening at the Victoria Recreation Club, when two of the games (300 up) in the first round were played off. In the first match Ng Sze Kwong beat P. Wilson by 53 after a very close game. Ng Sze Kwong made several good breaks, that highest of which was 34. Wilson's highest break was 23. Ng Sze Kwong played the more careful game of the two and deserved his win. The winner took two hours and a half to score his 530.

The second match was well contested and though L. A. Osmund won by 109 from J. Grierson the latter played quite a good game but experienced hard luck in not scoring from the more difficult shots. The winner played very consistently and rarely missed his "in-off" shots. Grierson made the highest break of 29 as against Osmund's 26. Osmund took exactly one hour and three quarters to run up his 500.

Scores:—

Ng Sze Kwong 500
P. Wilson 447
L. O. Osmund 500
J. Grierson 391

FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

"HAWKINS" 2; "TAMAR" 2.

These teams met in a postponed fixture on Navy "A" ground yesterday afternoon. The match was to decide who should be runners-up to the R.G.A. who have won the League this season. The game ended in a draw of two all and placed the Hawkins in the second position. The Tamar have yet to play the Titania and a win for the depot ship will bring them equal to the flagship which means another match to decide who will receive the runners-up medals. The game yesterday was well contested and on the play a draw would appear the correct result; although in the first half the Tamar missed from a penalty, which was the only thing of special note in a well contested first half. The interval arriving with a blank sheet.

Early in the second half the Hawkins took the lead. Imeson receiving from the left wing beat Smith and sending himself in front of goal beat Mitch with a high shot. The flag did not hold the lead long for the Tamar got well down and Bryant sent forward to Brazenale, who centred and Melness deflected the ball past Adkins where Hill fastened on and headed the ball safely in the net out of Hooper's reach. From the centre kick the Tamar got away and Melness put them ahead with a fast low shot that just cleared the upright. The Tamar equalised through Barkham.

The teams lined up as follows:—
"Hawkins": Hooper; Adkins and Bickers; Strick, Johnson and Crow; Mellet, Wrigley, Barkham, Imeson and Pert.
"Tamar": Mitch; Smith and Tomlinson; Grant, Hudson and Bryant; Hill, Omland, Harper, Melness and Brazenale.

Referee: Mr. Smith.

UNITED v. H.M.S. "TAMAR."

The following will represent the United Athletic Club in the above Shield Competition fixture, to-morrow, on the Club ground, kick-off 4.15 p.m.:—
Beach; Sepper and Hopper; Leonard, Loring and Urquhart; Cheah, Samy, Valentine, May and Payne.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division I.

TABLE UP TO FEBRUARY 27TH, 1922.

CLUB	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	Pts.
Tamar	15	9	3	3	11	21
S.G.A.	13	8	1	4	17	20
H.K. Club	14	6	3	5	18	19
Curlew	25	8	4	3	18	19
R.G.A.	16	8	7	1	24	18
Kings	14	5	7	2	10	12
Cairo	12	3	5	4	7	10
H.K. Police	10	3	5	2	11	8
Kowloon	14	5	9	0	14	8
Tatania	11	3	9	2	9	8
Amoy	14	2	10	2	10	6

* 2 points added. † 2 points deducted.

COLOURED MEN AS DOCTORS.

Beater's cables nearly a month ago contained a reference to an agitation against Asiatic doctors practicing in England. The following message to Indian papers supplies further details:

Objection has been taken in some quarters to the numbers of Chinese, Hindi, and other coloured people entering the medical profession in England, particularly in south-east London and in the East End. They are arriving in increasing numbers with a smattering of medical knowledge and take advantage of the current superstition in the poor working class districts that coloured people make good doctors. Gradually they finish their training, cram up books and take a London degree after which they extend their practice and but out a British practitioner. Complaints of incompetency have been mainly directed against the Chinese.

Mr. Cox, Secretary of the British Medical Association, says nationality is no bar to practice. A man who passes a certain examination is registered and has the right to practice. Recent additions to the register include Parnes, Hindus, Egyptians, and Portuguese.

PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.

WHAT IS "PERSONAL USE"?

[FROM A LEGAL CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES".]

A recent appeal in the High Court raised a question which has become one of the recurring decimals of the law—What is the personal or ordinary luggage of a traveller which he may carry with him without a charge in excess of that which he has paid for a ticket? In the words of Chief Justice Erle in one case, "the general habits and wants of mankind must be taken to be in the mind of the carrier when he receives a passenger for conveyance." But what are "the general habits and wants of mankind"?

They have been held to exclude merchandise; but again a question arises on the connotation of the term. The Judges have shirked definitions which would place the issue beyond doubt. Such definitions as have come from the Bench are diffuse, but they provide some guidance. It has been laid down that whatever a passenger takes with him for his personal use or convenience, according to the habits or wants of the class to which he belongs, "either with reference to his immediate necessities or to the ultimate purpose of his journey," is to be considered as personal luggage. The "ultimate purpose of his journey," however, is a limited term, for a plaintiff was unsuccessful in a claim for the loss of a trunk containing bed-linen and blankets for use in his household when he had found a permanent home. No doubt, the "permanent home" as the ultimate purpose of his journey was too remote. The Courts refused to regard such goods as "ordinary personal luggage."

PROFESSIONAL OR TRADE PURPOSES.

It seems to be clear that articles carried for professional or trade purposes can never come into the category of ordinary personal luggage, although in the French Courts it has been decided that the tools of a sculptor were personal baggage. It was held by a Divisional Court in December last that "a violoncello carried for professional use was not personal luggage; and the argument was that if the owner could take his cello there would be no reason why a professional pianist should not take his piano after paying the excess charge for weight."

The Court refused, however, to go so far as to say that a violoncello could never be "ordinary personal luggage," and there is little doubt on the authorities that it might be personal luggage were it carried by an amateur player for the private entertainment of himself or his friends. Articles for professional use must be paid for. Even an attorney who was travelling to attend a trial has been held to be not entitled to carry deeds in his portmanteau as "ordinary luggage." Perhaps a wider decision was that in which a railway passenger was taking some to his children a toy horse. The toy was held not to be the passenger's personal luggage, but it appears that the decision was based on the size of the horse.

SOME DISTINCTION.

Chief Justice Cockburn, referring to the definition of ordinary or personal luggage as that which a passenger carries for his personal use or convenience, said that it included not only apparel, but the gun-cases or the fishing apparatus of the sportsman, the easel of the artist on a sketching tour, or the books of the student. It would probably not include the gun-case of a gamekeeper, and, according to the chosen words of Chief Justice Cockburn, it would not include the easel of an artist who was travelling to paint a portrait for professional reward. It is certain that what is carried for the express purpose of business cannot be classified as ordinary personal luggage.

The contract of the passenger with the railway company has to be observed strictly. Thus, if a passenger takes a ticket to travel by an excursion train in which no luggage is allowed, he is bound to pay for any luggage that he carries.

GAOL FOR JAPANESE.

BUDDHIST OATH OF NO AVAIL IN A SERIOUS CASE.

Two Japanese, Ikezawa Hitokiki, aged thirty-one, and Keuge Matsutara, aged thirty-nine, who took the Buddhist oath when denying the charge, were sentenced at West Ham Police Court, recently, to three months' hard labour each, and recommended for deportation, for keeping a disorderly house at Victoria Dock-road.

When the premises were raided, four English women were found in a room. Two were the wives of the Japanese.

The third woman said to the police: "I get an allowance from a Japanese every month," and the fourth remarked, "I have left the Chinese now; the Japanese have more money."

Hitokiki and Matsutara declared that the men and women who visited them were friends.

The Buddhist oath is as follows:—"I declare as in the presence of Buddha that I am unprejudiced, and if what I speak shall prove false, or by colouring-truth others shall be led astray, then may the Three Holy Existences—Buddha, Dharma, and Phro Sangha—in whose sight I now stand, with the glorious Deities of the twenty-two Firmaments, punish me, and also my migrating soul."

The following deaths are announced:—Sir John Kirk, a friend of Livingston, aged 90; Mr. Angus, M.P.; Mr. Sutherland, ex-charman, Scottish Fishery Board; Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. Edward Hopkinson; Mrs. Jeannine Walker, sister of Mr. John Stuart Blackie; Mr. W. R. Lawson, the financial journalist; and Lord Mayor Sir Charles Hanson.

THE DAMNATION OF TROTSKY.

AGED FATHER CALLS DOWN THE CURSE OF HEAVEN.

SYNAGOGUE DRAMA.

Leon Trotsky, Lenin's first lieutenant and the most bitter of all the Soviet chiefs, has been formally expelled from the Jewish Church on the complaint of his aged father, who denounced him as "the curse of humanity."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Express* gives a thrilling account of the scene in a synagogue, where the old man, like a prophet of ancient Israel, called down the curse of heaven on his son.

The correspondent writes:—"I have received to-day from an exclusive source a wonderfully dramatic and vivid story of the expulsion of Trotsky from the Jewish Church."

The sombre pomp of the thousand-year-old rites of the Eastern Jews was transformed into medieval mysticism on the occasion of a Sabbath service in the little synagogue at Ekaterinoslav when Moses Bronstein asked for the damnation of his son Leon, better known to the world as Leon Trotsky, one of the rulers of Soviet Russia.

The usual service had ended when one of the elders of the community exclaimed: "A Jew brother wants to accuse a Jew." In the deep silence which followed these words an old man with a flowing grey beard and clad in the long black kaftan worn by the Eastern Jews, advanced towards the altar.

HALF BLIND.

Straggling grey curls hung under his little black cap, and his hands had the traditional prayer straps. He was half blind, and a group of sons, sons-in-law, and grandsons led him forward.

Moses Bronstein bowed before the altar. Then in a trembling voice he began: "I bring a charge against Leon Bronstein, a member of this community."

"What is the charge?" asked the chief rabbi.

The voice of the father became firmer and firmer. "Leon Bronstein," said the old man, "has forsaken the creed of his forefathers. Leon Bronstein has proved an enemy of Judaism. Leon Bronstein has become the curse of humanity."

"These are grave charges," replied the rabbi. "Where are your proofs?"

Then, Moses Bronstein cried aloud: "Every member of this community is a witness, every Russian, the whole world." When silence had been restored the chief rabbi declared: "The charge is proved. What am I to do?"

Moses Bronstein, majestically waving an arm and resembling in his bade and enthusiasm a prophet of Old Testament times, spoke slowly: "I want Leon Bronstein to be expelled from the community of Jews. I want him damned and cursed with the curse and damnation which since the world began is only spoken against the enemies of God—the curse of which there is no redemption, neither on earth, nor in hell, nor in heaven."

The congregation then rose as one man, saying: "He shall be expelled! He shall be cursed! He shall be damned!"

Another rabbi then stepped forward carrying a shofar (sacred trumpet). He blew towards the east, west, south, and North, exclaiming after each blast: "Hear, Israel! Hear! This is the name of thy God," repeating the charge and curse.

SEVEN CURSES.

Thereupon the chief rabbi read seven prayers and seven curses and blew out seven candles on the altar, thus extinguishing the apostate.

"Moses Bronstein," said the Rabbi, "Leon Bronstein is expelled and cursed. You ask for a higher punishment. The law of God compels me to ask whether you want him damned for all eternity."

The excitement of the congregation became intense, but no sound was heard. All eyes were turned towards the father who had fallen on his knees. He remained silent a while in prayer. Then, rising, he lifted up his voice and said: "He shall be damned to all eternity."

At these words a woman's shriek pierced the air. Trotsky's mother, unable to endure the awful scene, had fainted.

She revived, and the ceremony continued. The candles were lighted again one by one. All the members of the Bronstein family disowned their misdeed relative until finally it was the turn of the father and mother, who for that purpose, were led before the altar, a space otherwise reserved only for men. They, like the others, solemnly declared: "There is no Leon Bronstein. There never was. There never will be."

Then, amid respectful silence, while every head was bowed, an old couple who had sacrificed their son to God left the synagogue.

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Malacca,

GREAT FIRE AT WEST POINT.

FIVE TOBACCO GODOWNS DESTROYED.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$300,000.

Five tobacco godowns, just beyond St. Peter's Church at West Point, have been destroyed by a fire which broke out in the early hours of yesterday morning and continued throughout the day. The damage is estimated at \$300,000.

The Fire Brigade received the call just after one a.m. yesterday, and had a most strenuous time for the next twelve or fifteen hours. The outbreak started at No. 374, Des Vaux Road West, the centre of five two-story godowns owned by the Leung Yick tobacco firm. Fanned by a strong north-easterly gale, the flames spread rapidly amongst the inflammable contents of the godowns and it was found impossible to prevent the spread of the fire to the buildings on either side. However strong the dividing walls might have been the tobacco no doubt smouldered and broke into flame from the great heat engendered in the brick work, even before the building itself was actually involved. Before long, tobacco worth hundreds of thousands of dollars was prematurely in smoke. The contents of the five buildings were aglow as though they had been in five monster pipes.

The Fire Brigade found it advisable to devote most of their efforts to saving the adjoining godowns, some of which also contained highly inflammable goods. There was considerable difficulty in gaining access to the buildings at the back as the lane there is very narrow. Fumes from the burning tobacco also tried the firemen very much and smoke helmets had to be used. The work was attended with considerable danger as the great heat twisted the iron roof supports of the godowns out of shape, and several corrugated-iron roofs collapsed, bringing the upper floor down also. The sheets of corrugated iron, after falling, gave much trouble by diverting the jets of water from the masses of burning material. There was a good supply of water from the mains and it was found possible, also, to bring the fire front into use and get an additional stream of water from the harbour.

The worst was over at 4.30 a.m., but it was still necessary to direct a continual flow of water upon the smouldering tobacco leaf which remained alight underneath, long after it seemed as if the floods of water poured upon it must have extinguished the last spark. It was nine a.m. before it was thought safe for the engines and fire front to be withdrawn and, after that, a squad of men continued on duty spraying the still smouldering embers with water obtained direct from the mains.

It is estimated that over 8,000 bales of tobacco leaf have been destroyed. Those which have not been burned have been spoiled by water. The loss, probably \$300,000, is covered as to two-thirds with several insurance companies. Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co. represent insurance companies which are interested to the extent of \$20,000 each; the British Dominions Insurance Co. and the Union Trading Co. are also concerned.

OTHER GODOWN FIRES.

In the same neighbourhood a small fire occurred on Saturday evening in a hut between two godowns belonging to the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company in Cathick Street. The hut was partially destroyed but most of the contents—sugar—were saved.

A third fire occurred at midnight on Sunday in a godown at No. 227, Temple Street, Yaumatei. A quantity of split rattan used for making furniture was destroyed but the building was saved. The damage is covered by insurance with the Wing On Insurance Company.

ARMED ROBBERIES.

FOUR CASES REPORTED DURING THE WEEK-END.

A number of armed robberies have been reported to the police during the week-end. Three Chinese shops were entered and the inmates were held up by gangs of men ranging from three to five. In each case the *modus operandi* was the same. The occupants were forced into the kitchens and locked up there, while the gang looted the premises, acquiring money, clothing and valuables to the total value of \$1,200. No arrests have been made. It is thought by the police that three of the robberies were perpetrated by the same gang. Two of the robberies took place on Saturday evening and two on Sunday evening.

In one case Tse Cheung, manager of a shop at No. 50, d'Aguilar Street, states that at 9.30 p.m. on Sunday, four persons knocked at the door of his shop and said that they had been sent on important business from the Yee Tai shop. On being admitted two of the men produced revolvers, the other two were armed with daggers. They forced the men into the kitchen and stole \$450.

A money changer's shop at No. 12, Austin Road, Kowloon, was entered on Sunday evening shortly after seven o'clock by five men, three of whom were armed with revolvers. The *robbers* were ordered into the cookhouse and the cash tills were rifled and \$225 in notes and small change stolen.

Early on Saturday evening three men forced their way into a small shop at 53, Tan Shik Hong, and held up the proprietor. One of the men was armed with a revolver and one with a knife. They locked the victim in a small room at the back of the shop and stole \$245 from a drawer in the shop.

In Deep Water Bay three armed men boarded an unnumbered fishing boat, occupied by an old fisherman and his wife. The old couple were caught by the threats of the robbers, while the third cleared the boat of everything of value. In addition to stealing a small quantity of money and some clothes they also took away fourteen small fishing nets, which were the old people's only means of livelihood. The total value of the stolen property amounted to about \$40.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM JAMES DAVIES, K.C.).]

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

A clerk in the accountants' office of the Police Department, named Fatch Mohamed was indicted for forgery and fraud by which means it was alleged that he had robbed the Government of some thousands of dollars.

The accused pleaded "guilty." The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), for the Crown, explained that the prisoner had been in a position of trust and enjoyed the confidence of his superior officers. The methods he adopted in defrauding the Government included the use of false Chinese chops, the counterfeiting of signatures and a great number of other forgeries. The method adopted was to forge requisitions for goods and later to forge the signatures or initials of officers who usually approved requisitions. Men representing the defendant, it was alleged, later collected the amounts of the fictitious accounts from the Treasury.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Leo Longuetto), who defended, said that the defendant was 28 years of age and had been in the Government service for 6½ years. Until his arrest he was recognised as an able and hard working man. A penitent man, he would most openly and unequivocally place before the Court, as a witness in the next case, all that he had done. It would be clear that the prisoner was a victim of opportunity. That did not excuse his lapse but it would appear that the system of the department in which he served was such that the opportunity of committing these frauds could hardly be avoided by a man of any intellect at all. The temptation was too great for him and he fell. The prisoner was prepared not only to give evidence but to give the Government information for the purpose of preventing a repetition of this class of fraud.

The Chief Justice said he thought it would be convenient, under the circumstances mentioned, if he postponed sentence upon the prisoner until the next case had been heard.

Sentence was postponed accordingly.

ALLEGED CONFEDERATE INDICTED.

Aboni Santra was then indicted for conspiring with Mohamed to commit the frauds. The allegation was that the prisoner was one of the intermediaries who undertook to collect the fictitious accounts.

Mr. R. E. Bellios represented the prisoner.

For this case (in view of its importance, the Attorney-General explained) a special jury had been empanelled. The members were:—Mr. J. O. Hughes (foreman) and Messrs. H. Hancock, C. F. G. Grimble, F. R. J. Adams, George Fogg, A. R. Lowe and A. S. D. Cousland.

The hearing of the evidence had not been completed when the Court rose for the day.

[BEFORE THE PRISON JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE GOMPETZ).]

DEMANDED MONEY BY MENACES.

Li Shu-pak was indicted for sending a letter demanding money by menace. Mr. A. Dyer-Ball, prosecuting for the Crown, explained that on January 18th Mr. Lo Shu-wan was in the Tai Ping Theatre when a small boy came up to him with a letter. The communication stated that someone whom Mr. Lo had befriended was anxious to give him news of a plot endangering Mr. Lo's safety. The following day, as he was leaving his office, prisoner came up to him and said he had written the letter. The "Three Star" or "Kauchoo" Society, he said, had arranged to kidnap Mr. Lo and hold him for \$50,000 ransom.

Mr. Lo arranged to meet the man but he first informed the police. When he met the man, Mr. Lo suggested that they should go to his house. They got in Mr. Lo's car and drove off, but the chauffeur knew what to do and took them to the Police Station.

After evidence had been given the prisoner was found "guilty" and sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

GOLD PROSPECTING IN AUSTRALIA.

Of the many varied charms of life in Australia prospecting for gold is one of the most alluring. It may be enjoyed only a few miles beyond the boundaries of the great cities by the sea. Perhaps it is true that the average Australian has learned in prosperity to prefer a bat to the pick of the prospector, but there are many eager adventurers still on the trail of surface gold. They are on occasions eminently successful.

At Queensland in the State of Victoria, and only thirty miles from Melbourne, two prospectors in June of last year, crushed eleven tons of quartz from their claim, and secured a return of 44 oz. of gold, valued at £5 an oz. The gold was obtained from a ridge 10 inches wide.

The yield was the result of four men's work for nine weeks. So far, since the erection of a State battery, the party has crushed 90 tons for 27½ oz. or slightly more than 3 oz. to the ton.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOUR?

SERMON BY THE REV. H. COPLEY MOYLE.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, preached the following sermon at the evening service on Sunday, from the text: "But he, willing to justify himself, said unto Jesus, And who is my neighbour?" (St. Luke, Chap. X, verse 29).

It was a wise question that this lawyer had asked Jesus, though he may not have asked it in the right spirit. His question had been "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" He was concerned with things of eternity. His thoughts were of the life of the Spirit. And in reply Our Lord had referred to the law of which he was a professed follower and teacher.

"What is written in the law?" how readily thou! and to this he had made a wise answer. He had gone to the root of God's law. "He answering said, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself." Our Lord replied "Thou hast answered right; this do and thou shalt live." But he, willing to justify himself, said unto Jesus, "And who is my neighbour?" In reply Our Lord spoke the parable of the Good Samaritan and at its conclusion, asked the lawyer, "Which of these three thinkest thou was neighbour to him that fell among thieves, and he said he that showed mercy on him." Then said Jesus unto him, "Go and do thou likewise."

That then was Jesus' answer to the question "Who is my neighbour?" The lawyer when he thought of his neighbour was thinking only of his fellow Jews. He did not contemplate the possibility of seeing a neighbour in the man of another nation. But Jesus enlarges his ideas, and shows him that were one of the hated Samaritans could do a neighbour's part. "Let us try to deepen in our minds the sense of the solemn duty that we owe to mankind. Everyone is our neighbour. There are no bounds of friendship, or Church or nation or race to limit the meaning of 'our Neighbour.' Everyone who needs help is our neighbour. Everyone who has suffered, who has been robbed and wounded on the great highway of life is our neighbour. Everyone who has sinned and by that sin has brought unhappiness upon himself is our neighbour. Everyone whose burden we can lighten, or whose life we can brighten, is our neighbour. Humanity is a great family in which if one member suffer all the members suffer with him."

There are many, who are merely nominal Christians who are content to avoid the rough paths of life, and to forget the claims of their neighbours. Let us remember that their very self-satisfaction and comfortable indifference is a reason why we should do our utmost to rescue them to a sense of their brethren's need and of the opportunity of doing good which is offered to them by the need of a misery and suffering of the world. "Ye are the light of the world," Our Lord said to His disciples, and it is for all who bear the name of Christian to show to a selfish and mocking world the light of Christian love.

As we approach the season of Lent, let us ask ourselves, whether our lives are giving the right answer to the question "Who is my neighbour?" Are we consciously labouring to ease the world's pain? Are we making any struggle to help the needy, to comfort the sorrowful, to heal the sick to protect the oppressed, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked? Or do we walk along life's highway, like the Priest and the Levite in the Parable, thinking only of our own welfare and safety, and leave the robbed and wounded traveller to his fate?

The world is selfish, and often cruel and hard, but are we Christians setting the world a good example? We profess to be followers of Him who laid down His life for others, but do we shrink from the hardship which the Cross entails? Let us be sure that if we never feel that the cross we carry is well nigh too heavy for us to bear, we are not really followers of Jesus Christ. If we have never had to cry out in the bitterness of our soul, "Father, if it be possible remove this cup from me," then we have not yet started on the path our Master trod. The world's pain and misery, and shame and sin and want cannot be handled with velvet gloves. If you want to help the wounded traveller, you must be ready to put him on your back, while you wearily trudge over the rough and stony road beside him. That is what Christians ought to be doing, but are we?

Have you ever read the poem named "A Parable" by James Russell Lowell, the American statesman-poet? It is full of matter for thought—and is better than any sermon I can preach to you.

"Said Christ Our Lord, 'I will go and see how the men my brethren believe in me.'"

He passed not again through the gate of birth. But made Himself known to the children of earth. Then said the chief priests, and rulers and kings,

"Behold, now the giver of all good things; Go to, let us welcome with pomp and state Him who alone is mighty and great."

With carpets of gold the ground they spread. Wherever the Son of Man should tread, And in palace chambers lofty and rare They lodged Him, and served Him with kingly fare.

Great organs surged through arches dim Their jubilant floods in praise of Him; And in church and palace and judgment hall,

He saw His image high over all, But still, wherever His steps they led, The Lord in sorrow bent down His head.

And from under the heavy foundation stones, The Son of Mary heard bitter groans. "Have ye founded your thrones and altars then,

On the bodies and souls of living men? And think ye that building shall endure, Which shelters the noble and crushes the poor?"

With gates of silver and bars of gold Ye have fenced my sheep from their Father's fold.

I have heard the dropping of their tears In heaven these eighteen hundred years."

Then the Chief Priests and rulers and Kings make reply,

"O Lord and Master, not ours the guilt, We build but as our fathers built, Behold thine images how they stand, Sovereign and sole, through all our land."

Then Christ sought out an artisan, A low browed, stunted, haggard man, And a motherless girl, whose fingers then

Pushed from her faintly, want and sin, These set He in the midst of them, And as they drew back their garment hem,

For fear of defilement, "Lo here," said He "The images ye have made of me."

Can we read that poem with no thoughts of self-reproach? Here, where the best seats are rented to those who can afford them, should we welcome the poor and outcast as Jesus welcomed them? Thank God, we have at any rate made all our seats free to the poor. We must hope that if Christ visits us He will come to this service and not to Matins.

But apart from this House of God, do we make any real effort to help our brethren? In this Colony there is plenty of misery. Did you see a paragraph in the local papers last week saying that "Every year hundreds of dead Chinese, chiefly infants and young children, are abandoned by their parents, the chief reason being to save the expense of burial. In 1918," the report went on,

"there were as many as 902 'dumped bodies'; in 1920 there were 658, and in 1921 the total reached nearly the same figure 641. . . . yesterday for some reason the return rose to 9. It is a grim list. An unknown Chinese girl child, aged four, was picked up dead in Bridges Street. Another aged one in Peel Street, another aged two in Canton Road, Kowloon, an infant boy, aged two months was found dead in Caroline Road. . . . A girl of seven added herself to the list by committing suicide by hanging."

What a terrible mass of misery and destitution must lie behind these figures! What terrible privations must be the lot of those who are forced to cast out the bodies of their dead unburied. And all this is at our doors. These people were enduring these horrors while we were eating and drinking and dancing and gambling. It is useless to say we did not know. We cannot help seeing something of the misery and grinding poverty around us here, unless we willfully shut our eyes and hurry past. And let us be sure of this, it is not the will of God that such misery should continue. Let us remember that when we say the Lord's Prayer, "Thy will be done in earth." How useless to say that prayer if we are making no effort to fulfill it.

"I know," wrote Mr. Ruskin, "that there are many who think the atmosphere of misery which wraps the lower orders . . . more closely every day as natural a phenomenon as hot summer. But God forbid! There are ill which flesh is heir to, and troubles to which man is born; but the trouble which he is born to are as sparks which fly upward, not as flames burning to the nethermost hell. The poor we must have with us always, and sorrow is inseparable from any hour of life; but we may make their poverty such as shall inherit the earth, and the sorrow such as shall be hallowed by the hand of the Comforter with everlasting comfort. We can if we will but shake off this lethargy and dreaming that is upon us, and take the pains to think and act like men."

Let us not excuse ourselves for making no effort by saying we are not powerful enough to achieve anything. Union is strength—a few men and women on fire with the love of God and their neighbours can achieve much to ameliorate the misery of the world. Let us join those societies which are working to uplift the poor and miserable, let us give as liberally as we can to such societies as the Society for Providing Homes for the Walls and Strays, and to the Victoria Orphanage in this Colony.

Let us remember that God is the Father of every human being, and Christ died to save that poor child of seven who hanged himself, just as much as He died for you and me. If we have not succoured the distressed Lazarus in this life we may expect to take part with Dives in torments hereafter. Let us make our Lenten observance practical. "To do good, and to distribute, forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well-pleased."

"Where pity dwells, the peace of God is there; To worship rightly is to love each other. Each smile a hymn, each kindly deed a prayer."

SCOTS AND THE JAPANESE.

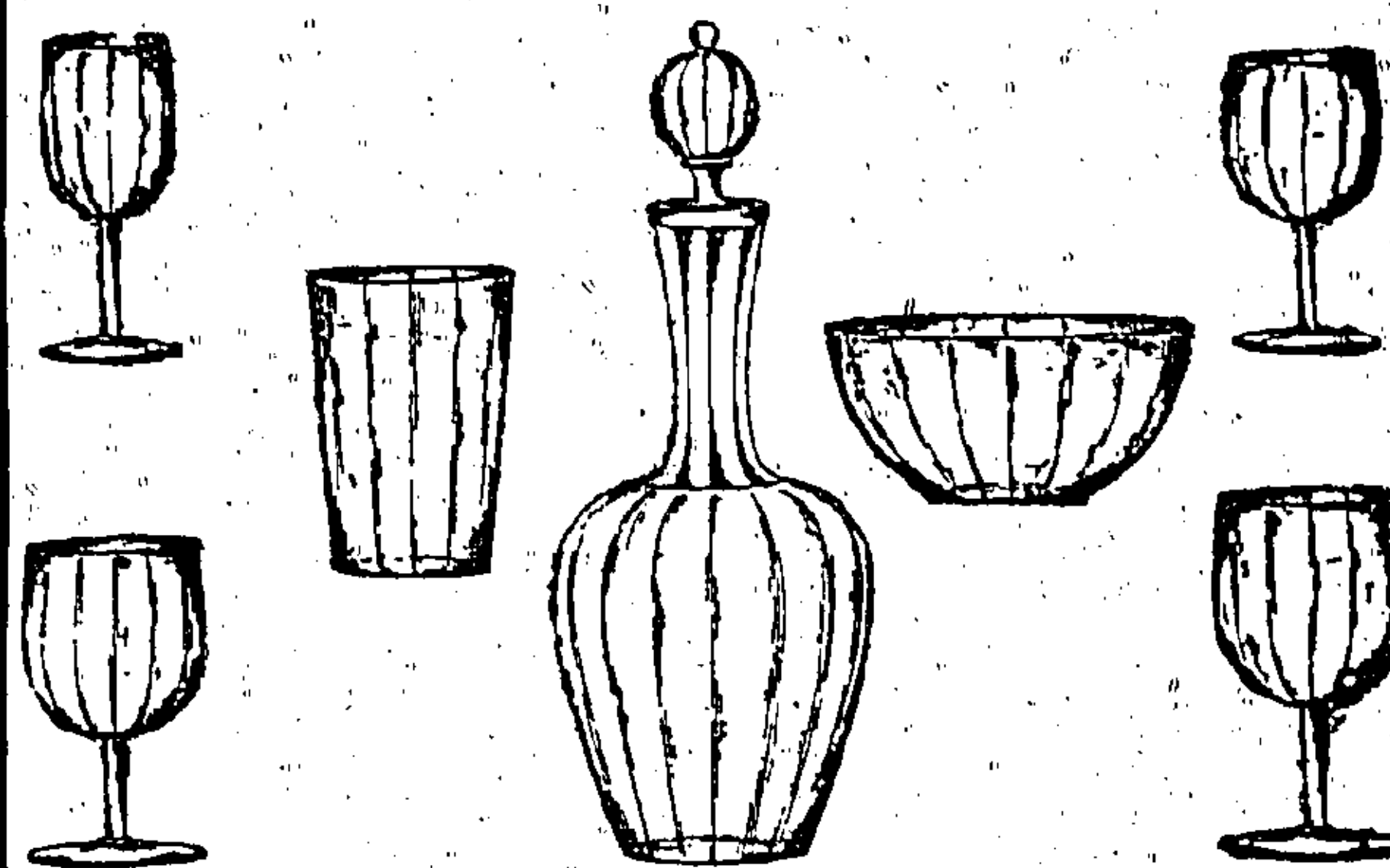
The Japanese business delegation visited Glasgow on January 19th, and were the guests at luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Takuma Dan spoke of the great influence which Clyde shipping had exercised on Japanese industrial development. For years there had not been a Japanese vessel which had not a Scots engineer on board. The captain and crew might be Japanese, but one had only to shout "Mac" into the engine-room, and a jovial-faced Scotsman would respond.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BOULOGNE MEETING.

FRENCH AND BRITISH PAPERS
EXPRESS APPROVAL.

LONDON, February 27th.

French newspapers express undisguised satisfaction at the results of the Boulogne meeting and the accord attained has likewise evoked general approbation in Britain though Independent Liberal organs are inclined to be critical, the *Daily News* terming the result a diplomatic victory for M. Poincaré. The *Chronicle* is of opinion that the prospect for the future of Anglo-French co-operation was left brighter than at any time since the abrupt collapse at Cannes. It reports that M. Poincaré is making less exacting demands regarding the proffered Anglo-French pact which he is disposed to accept with the duration extended to twenty years.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANGLO-FRENCH CO-OPERATION
ASSURED.

PARIS, February 26th.

A French official communiqué states that M. Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George met yesterday at the Sub-Prefecture of Boulogne in a talk of more than three hours, during which they examined in a most cordial spirit a certain number of problems now being discussed by the Allies.

The two Premiers discussed particularly the Geneva conference and agreed entirely that political guarantees be secured to prevent encroachments upon either the League of Nations rights, the treaties signed since peace, or the Allies' rights in reparations.

Experts will meet in London soon to examine economic and technical questions, and to ask the Italian Government to call the Geneva conference on April 10th.

Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincaré agreed in a very friendly spirit on all the points discussed. Both felt confident that the Anglo-French entente may be expected soon to produce the best results. Both gave assurance that no political difficulties will prohibit the two allied nations from working together in full mutual confidence for Europe's economic reconstruction and peace consolidation.

The question of the recognition of the Soviet will be reserved till the end of the Geneva conference. The Soviets will be unfavorable for State loans of former Russian Governments.

The European disarmament problem will not be stated at Geneva, because Germany has not totally fulfilled her disabilities.—Havas.

LATEST CABLES.

KEMALIST MISSION TO
ENTENTE CAPITALS.LEADER'S SECRET AUDIENCE OF
THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 27th.

Yusuf Kemal, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, with other members of a mission to Entente capitals, is leaving on Monday for Marseille. Yusuf, who has openly declared that the only Government in Turkey was the Ankara Government, succeeded, despite the opposition of the Cabinet, in obtaining a long, secret audience of the Sultan. It is not yet clear whether the Kemalists succeeded in what they covet, namely, Imperial endorsement of the Mission which would enable them to speak in the name of the whole of Turkey.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS.

DELHI, February 26th.

The All-India Congress Committee, after an eight hours' discussion, passed Gandhi's resolution, mentioned yesterday, practically unaltered. It is understood that the resolution goes beyond Gandhi's personal views and was drafted to meet the opinions generally held by the Congress leaders. Malaviya's views, favouring the abandonment of civil disobedience and non-co-operation, did not find supporters.

LATEST CABLES.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE
AFFAIR.CHAIRMAN REPORTED TO BE
WANTED.

LONDON, February 27th.

The latest sensational development of the Equitable Insurance affair is the *Mail's* Naples correspondent's report that London has telegraphed ordering the arrest of the Chairman, Mr. Bevan, who was last seen in Naples where he is reported to have tried to get a visa for Constantinople. Meanwhile the Official Receiver has stated that it appears that the Company's difficulties were caused by highly speculative dealings entered into by the Company, largely by the act and under the direction of Mr. Bevan. He adds that the balance sheet, issued in February, 1921, did not disclose the true position of affairs.

PROHIBITION IN U.S.

DENOUNCED AS A SOCIAL AND
MORAL FAILURE.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.

The executive committee of the Federation of Labour has issued a statement appealing for a campaign for the repeal of prohibition and the substitution of a measure permitting the sale of light wines and beer. It denounces the act as a social and moral failure and contends that there has been general disregard of the law which has created an army of "bootleggers," has increased amazingly the traffic in poisons and drugs, increased unemployment and raised taxes a billion dollars annually.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

STANDING BY THE TERMS OF
THE TREATY.

LONDON, February 27th.

The conferences with the Irish delegates seem to have reassured the members of the Cabinet regarding the significance of postponement of the Irish elections. It is reported that Mr. Griffith was able to convince them that the true with the De Valeraites, was a step in favour of the peace party in Ireland. It is anticipated that the Free State Bill will be proceeded with in a slightly amended form. Mr. Griffith in an interview said the British Government was standing by the terms of the Treaty which he and his colleagues also intended to carry out in spirit and in letter.

EARLIER CABLES.

SITUATION "MUCH MORE
HOPEFUL."

LONDON, February 26th.

A series of conferences at the Colonial Office between Mr. Churchill and representatives of the South Irish and North Irish Governments in regard to a three months' delay of the Irish elections ended this morning.

The South Irish representatives are returning to Ireland to-night. It is understood that the situation is much more hopeful.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

MILITARY COLLEGE FOR SONS OF
INDIAN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, February 26th.

After a friendly demonstration from a cheering crowd of between fifty and a hundred thousand at a People's Fair at Delhi, the Prince of Wales spent three days at Patala playing polo, shooting, and pig-sticking. His Royal Highness was entertained at a gorgeous State banquet, and also laid the foundation stone of King George's Royal Military College at Jullundur, the first of several schools for the sons of Indian soldiers to be built with monies from the King-Emperor's Patriotic Fund subscribed during war-time. Subsequently the Prince proceeded to Lahore.

INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

EUROPEAN LADY'S TUSSELE WITH
ARMED MAN.

CALCUTTA, February 26th.

The East Indian railway workers are gradually resuming work. A rail was found across the track between Asansol and Sitarampur. Stones were thrown at the driver of a goods train at Burdwan. A European lady tussled with an Indian armed with a knife who entered her compartment as the express was leaving Burdwan. Indians in the next compartment pulled the alarm chain and the assailant fled, taking the lady's purse.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

HUGE SCANDAL APPEARS TO BE
DEVELOPING.

PARIS, February 26th.

A scandal recalling the Panama sensation, appears to be developing from the Banque Industrielle de Chine affair. M.M. Tardieu and Ignace (who are amongst the members of the Chamber petitioning for a Commission of Enquiry) were both important collaborators with M. Clemenceau. They see in the affair an opportunity of directing terrible attacks upon highly-placed individuals. It is alleged that a rival Bank had in the Briand Cabinet strong supporters who opposed the re-flooding of the Banque Industrielle. The name of M. Doumer is mentioned in this connection.

Those who are indignant at these attempts to discredit responsible persons urge that if there is to be an inquiry it should be comprehensive and include allegations against M. Clemenceau and his followers, especially with regard to the case of the ex-Deputy, M. Paul Meunier, who has just been released after twenty-seven months in prison without a trial, on the ground that there was no evidence justifying his commitment to trial for "intelligences with the enemy."

It is alleged that M. Paul Meunier offered M. Clemenceau. A Deputy he was immune from arrest except with the permission of a Parliamentary Commission, but he was arrested during the electoral period at the end of 1919 when one Parliament was dissolved and another Parliament had not been elected and although technically a Deputy he was no longer a Deputy.

It is alleged that M. Paul Meunier, who is a barrister, opposed the interests of an enemy banker named Rosenberg whom M. Clemenceau's brother, who is also a barrister, was defending, and that M. Paul Meunier politically advanced M. de Fautate, the Radical editor of the newspaper *La Verite*.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

THE QUESTION OF MANAGERIAL
FREEDOM.

LONDON, February 26th.

A national crisis has arisen in the engineering industry. The employers have given notice of a lock-out on March 11th in connection with a dispute over freedom of management in regard to overtime, concerning which a ballot of the men resulted in the rejection of a recommendation by the executive in favour of acceptance of memoranda laying down that trade unions should not interfere with the right of employers to exercise managerial functions of their establishment.

Half a million men are directly affected, by the employers and the union will confer on March 7th with a view to averting the trouble.

POSSIBLE SHIPBUILDING
LOCKOUT.

Meanwhile it is understood that a ballot of shipbuilding workers on the employers' proposal to remove the bonus of 25s. 6d. per week in two instalments beginning on March 15th has resulted in a majority in favour of rejection, raising the possibility of a shipbuilding lock-out.

BRITISH SCHOONER SEIZED.

CARGO OF LIQUOR FOR NEW
YORK.

PORTSMOUTH (Virginia), Feb. 26th.

A United States coastguard cutter seized the Nova Scotian motor schooner *Island*, flying the British flag with a cargo of one thousand cases of liquor for New York delivery. The crew were detained pending examination.

ICE BLOCKADE BROKEN.

STOCKHOLM, February 26th.

The ice blockade at Gothenburg has broken. Fourteen ships which had been held up off Vinga Lighthouse have arrived at Gothenburg.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

K.G. FOR THE BRIDEGROOM.

LONDON, February.

Viscount Lascelles has been appointed a Knight of the Garter.

DISASTROUS MANILA FIRE.

MANILA, February 25th.

As the result of a disastrous fire, 800 houses were burned down and 4,000 people rendered homeless.

HOW THEY KEEP IT IN
RUBBERLAND.Contributed to the *Penny Gazette*—

Rise 7 o'clock, a.m.
Stand in middle of room, raise arms slowly, take deep breath, and say, "Down the Government!" lowering arms in despair. Do this ten times.
Extend body flat downward on floor, cover eyes with hands, kick heels, think of the tin and rubber prices, and weep till dry.
Knock, wring hands, meditate upon increase of postage and groan 150 times.
Collapse on floor, grovel vigorously, think of the income tax and gnash your teeth as in anger. Continue till exhausted.

Half an hour after the above, lean against one of the two front bed posts, think of the bogus mining engineers. Knock your head against the bed post until your boy or some one in the house knocks the door of your room to know the cause of the noise.

Note—Observe these simple rules very carefully and you will reach the office every morning with most of the cares and troubles of the day already out of your system.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

A MORE HOPEFUL SPIRIT
PREVAELS.

The seamen's delegates, who went to

Canton on Saturday, returned yesterday and there have been further negotiations. As indicated in yesterday's issue, although the departure of the delegates coincided with the expiry of their ultimatum to the Government, as to the re-establishment of their Union, this did not mean that relations had suddenly become more strained. On the contrary, a more hopeful spirit prevailed all through the week-end and last evening the Secretary for Chinese Affairs said that, although he could say nothing at the moment, he had every expectation of making an announcement in the course of to-day. The feeling in shipping circles, and also amongst Chinese business men, is that the strike is nearly over.

PROPAGANDA BY WIRELESS.

GERMANY'S "NEWS" SERVICE.

A WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, January 26th.

The German wireless propaganda to which Lord Northcliffe drew attention in a statement made by him at Colombo on Monday is conducted by the Transocean Nachrichtenendienst. (Trans-ocean News Service), a company which continues the work conducted by officials of the Wilhelmstrasse during the war. The chief director, Herr Wilhelm Schwedler, forms a link, it seems, between the pre-war and the post-war service, for during the war he was engaged in the work of propaganda directed by the Foreign Office, with the Press Department of which he is still in close touch.

The Transocean has a monopoly of the use of the wireless station at Nauzen and of that near Hannover for the transmission of a news service. Every day a service in German of 1,000 words is sent out, and a service in English of 500 words. The news intended for the Continent is dispatched from the Hannover station and is picked up all over Europe.

The company has a Spanish contract for its service, but innumerable newspapers in other countries publish the news it supplies, and papers in Rumania or Bulgaria are glad to get interesting and varied items of news for nothing. It is informed that news from the German wireless stations even finds its way into the British newspapers, and it is noted here with satisfaction that our Sunday newspapers not infrequently contain extracts from the service.

The service is widely used in South America and the Transocean has important contracts in the Argentine. The editors of newspapers in the East get the service without paying a penny for it, and, to quote Lord Northcliffe's vivid phrase, "it is hungrily absorbed by vernacular writers in all Far Eastern countries, where countless wireless stations now exist."

One of the chief aims of German propaganda at the present time is to induce the world to change the opinion formed of Germany during the war. This aim is to be dispersed in the messages of the Transocean during the second half of last December, copies of which lie before me. I will quote one message sent out in English on December 24th, in which the peaceful character of Germany is ingeniously insinuated, supplying the missing articles and preposition omitted, as usual, in a wireless Press message:—

"The German Press anticipates a thorough change in Polish-Russian relations, Moscow having approached Warsaw to mediate with Paris regarding the Soviet Government's being acknowledged, in consideration whereof, Moscow promises Warsaw a friendly attitude. The *Voitsche Zeitung* apprehends Polish readiness to do this, prompted by the hope of thereby further isolating Germany and preventing an adjustment of the contrasts actually existing in Europe, while Germany aims at uniting all Europe to remove these contrasts."

A great number of the messages are designed to show that Germany is poor, suffering, and unable to supply the money required by the Allies and to pay the money demanded from her. Such an item as follows may be adduced:—

"The Czech-Slovak Prime Minister, Beneš, in the Prague paper *Veritas*, says that the refusal of a motor-train to Germany would create a catastrophe whereby Germany's neighbours also will seriously suffer."—on, again. "The American Press publishes an interview with Senator Borah, who declared 'if the Versailles Treaty is completely revised and remodelled, no power on earth can save Europe from ruin.'"

Along with such messages are items of news of interest to the countries for which particular provision is being made. The following is for the Catholic Argentine:—"The Pope has addressed a letter to King Constantine expressing the hope of co-operation between the Roman and Orthodox Churches." Great prominence is given to Egyptian unrest. Thus on December 25th the following dispatch was sent out:—"The Nationalists have cut off Egyptian railways and partly destroyed Cairo's tramways. Meanwhile order, however, was restored. Post Said riots were speedily suppressed by troops and Alexandria demonstrations by the police. A general strike has been avoided. Aristocrats are controlling the situation at Suway where they are prepared to throw even daily bombs on assembling crowds. Zaghaf Fasha interned Ogdon."

AMERICA'S POLICY.

SEEKING FOREIGN TRADE.

LORD RIDDELL'S IMPRESSIONS.

Lord Riddell, on his return from the

Washington Conference, was interviewed by a representative of *The Daily Telegraph*. Lord Riddell played an important part in the Conference proceedings in facilitating the task of the many journalists in attendance, and his impressions of America and Americans are of great interest. He was particularly impressed with the new American policy with regard to foreign trade, and expressed the firm conviction that America is bent upon opening up foreign markets for her goods. Although, however, America may become our great trade rival, the rivalry is certain to be of a friendly character. "The Americans," he added, "are a peaceful people, and they are determined to have peace."

In the course of the interview Lord Riddell, in alluding to the new policy of America regarding foreign trade, said: "The Americans are most anxious to develop their overseas business. Fitherto the vast natural resources of America have enabled her to provide her people with a very high standard of comfort, but the increased population and the increased means of production, due to the war, have now made America anxious to develop her foreign business in manufactured goods. She is especially anxious to develop her trade relations with China. The consortium of which we have heard so much was due to the action of the American bankers, who called upon the United States Government to arrange for the pooling of the concessions and the finances connected therewith, which were in the hands of American, Japanese, French, and Belgian groups. America is devoting her share of the Boxer indemnity, amounting to a very large sum, to educational purposes connected with China, and large numbers of Chinese students are being educated at American schools, universities, hospitals, and other places of public instruction. Arrangements have also been made for the interchange of American and Chinese students. During the Washington Conference they—the Chinese—have been advised in a great measure by American lawyers and experts. Then again, America has formed a union of the South American States who meet at Washington, and the union is always ready to furnish information and assistance to any State contemplating public works. In other parts of the world America is busily engaged in pushing her trade, and the American Shipping Board and the American mercantile marine is another phase of this activity."

OLD WORLD PLAYED OUT.

On the subject of the American feeling towards Great Britain, his lordship said: "Generally speaking, in America the feeling towards Great Britain is most friendly, and we have no cause to complain of America's anxiety to push her foreign trade. On the other hand, it is just as well to note that America is determined to open up foreign markets for her goods. As she is new to the business no doubt she has made many mistakes in the execution of her new policy, but everyone has to learn. And one knows from experience that commercial people are rather accustomed to under-estimate the importance of new movements of this kind. There is no doubt that the undercurrent of feeling in America is that the Old World is rather played out, and that America is destined to become the centre of finance, commerce, science, art, and political ideas. I do not pretend to be an expert on America, but I do doubt whether we in this country appreciate the sagacity with which America is being governed and the sagacious way in which her policy has been conceived."

The Conference has been admirably managed, and Mr. Hughes is a most excellent chairman, clear-headed, business-like, and with great driving power. The British delegates have gained a high reputation in America. Mr. Balfour has been splendid, and the Americans are delighted with him. They are astonished at his wonderful gift of speech, which enables him, at short notice and without preparation, to say in the most felicitous way just what everyone feels should be said. Sir Auckland Geddes, Lord Lee, and Sir Maurice Hankey have also made great reputations with the Americans. Efficiency is one of America's deities, and the Americans admire an efficient people. It is curious how the desire for efficiency displays itself in all sorts of ways. America is rapidly becoming one of the greatest nations in the world, and this is due in part to the natural good feeling of the people, but it is also due in some measure to the educational campaign which is being conducted by the great businesses, which are continually lecturing their employees upon the necessity for courtesy. For example, in some of the hotels the waiters are warned that the customer is always right. If he orders eggs and bacon, and when the dish is brought to him, says he ordered mutton, the waiter must not argue. He must admit the error and bring what is required."

"Another thing that struck me is the urgent desire of the leading American reporters and correspondents for accuracy. No trouble is too much in order to secure the correct facts, and the American Press has done the Conference extremely well. The reporters have been fair and accurate, and it is remarkable—with one or two slight exceptions—that there should have been occasion for no complaint whatever on this score."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TIBETAN FRIENDSHIP FOR
BRITAIN.

A PROGRESSIVE DALAI LAMA.

Sir Charles Bell has returned to Great Britain from Lhasa, and on January 18th gave an interesting account of the position of affairs in Tibet to a representative of *The Times*.

In the first place, Sir Charles spoke of the ineffectiveness of any efforts the Bolsheviks may have made to extend their influence to Tibet. The physical difficulties were great; they had succeeded in penetrating Mongolia round about Urga, but they had still the greater part of Mongolia to travel before they got even to the northern boundaries of Tibet, and then they would have the great northern plateau to traverse before the Lhasa was reached. A still stronger barrier is the antipathy of the Tibetan mind to the kind of teaching the Bolsheviks gave. The Tibetan lives by rule in small things as well as great.

There is an official data for winter to begin and end, and the fur hat and other warm garments ordered for officials are invariably worn without regard to weather conditions between those dates and never in the rest of the year. However uncomfortable the official may be with the fur hat before April 25th or without it after that date, on account of changes of temperature, he would never dream of departing from the sartorial convention in public for five minutes. The etiquette of the people is very elaborate and strict, and what they hear of the ways of the Bolsheviks leads them to apply to them the general term *brim-mo-tum-mo*—without law, and without custom. Tibet, said Sir Charles, with its frontier stretching 2,000 miles alongside our own, and with its breadth of 500 miles of inhospitable country, together with the friendly attitude of the Dalai Lama and his people, provides a strong barrier to Bolshevik penetration from Central Asia.

Tibet is no longer an absolutely forbidden land, and, as already known, the Dalai Lama not only at once granted Sir Charles's request that the Mount Everest Expedition might traverse Tibet, but the Tibetans gave the members of the expedition every possible help. It may be noted that, cordial as are our relations with Nepal, the land of the Gurkha soldier, permission to approach Everest from that side has not been obtained from its Prime Minister.

While the country is not open to any comers, the Tibetans are prepared to welcome any Englishman who carried the recommendation of the Indian Government, and especially anyone prepared to help them in the measure of progress they seek. Owing to the large extent to which land is held by the monasteries free of tax, and to which other land is held by large owners on nominal payments to the State, the revenue of the country is not sufficient for its needs. The Dalai Lama, who, unlike most of his predecessors, is the *de facto* as well as the *de jure* ruler, has progressive ideas and recognises the necessity for development.

It is believed that there is great mineral wealth in Tibet, and arrangements have been made for a trained metallurgist to go to Lhasa in a few months' time. As time goes on it is possible that foreign and more particularly British, enterprise and capital may be welcomed, but only on the basis of the Tibetans keeping in their own hands control of the mines. It may be noted that in recent years four Tibetans have received education in this country, and that one of them is now returning here for a two years' course of practical training in electrical engineering, so that he may go back equipped to develop the water power of his native land.

"AMERICA ALWAYS RIGHT."

"I was particularly struck with the fact that Americans never run down their own country. America is always right. Americans, wherever they are, are their original nationality, regard the country with feelings of reverence and respect. I went to a big elementary school, when children began their work by saluting the American flag and swore some kind of oath of allegiance to it, and then for my benefit they sang the American National Anthem to the tune of 'God Save the King.' And then, as a further compliment, they sang what the teacher described as my national anthem, which to my surprise I found to be 'Rule, Britannia!' What astonished me more than anything, however, was the effect of size in America. Here we do not realise that San Francisco is five days and five nights from New York—I think that the distance is 4,000 miles, or 1,000 miles more than the distance from New York to London. We also do not realise that in view of these vast distances American newspapers circulate in zones only. There are no national newspapers. This brings about a curious feeling of detachment, and when one reads a nice, snappy little article in New York dealing with the disturbances amongst the Kansas miners, when the miners' wives threw pepper into the eyes of blacklegs, and when Federal troops have been called in, one hardly appreciates that the thing is happening in America. In some respects these great distances seem to make government easier. When the Government, 3,000 miles away, stretches out its hand it rather seems like the hand of a deity."

In conclusion Lord Riddell said: "The Americans are the most hospitable and appreciative people I have ever met. They absolutely overwhelm one with kindness, and although they may become our great trade rivals, the rivalry is certain to be of a friendly character—just as two friends in business are often keen competitors. The Americans are a peaceful people, and they are determined to have peace."

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185 x 105	...	...	74.00	...
185 x 120	...	...	80.00	...
185 x 120	...	...	82.75	...
185 x 135	...	...	95.00	...
185 x 135	...	...	98.00	...
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32 x 3	...	...	85.00	8.00
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33 x 4	...	...	120.00	10.50
34 x 4	...	...	122.00	11.00
32 x 4	...	...	130.00	11.50
33 x 4	...	...	135.00	11.75
34 x 4	...	...	137.00	12.00
35 x 4	...	...	145.00	12.25
35 x 6	...	...	145.00	13.00
Size	Inch Sizes Nobby Cord	Straight Side Non Skid	Tyres	Tubes
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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

Paris, January 17th.
Within a week since they were launched, the little doll figures I wrote about in my last letter have taken Paris by storm. Thousands must have found their way into homes in the guise of "etrennes" during the New Year period, and still many thousands fill the "boutiques" and the shops whose business in life is to sell the elegant fantasies for which Paris is so justly famed. This is not to be wondered at, as nothing more exquisite or dainty can be imagined than these fragile Dresden china puppets when arrayed in a purple and fine linen, which, also, is the last word in Parisian elegance and daintiness.

The idea began with telephone covers and spread to that of the poupee-dolls (the doll reading-light); the very latest adaptation is the doll whose skirts conceal a powder-box and the doll whose skirts serve to hide a box in which is the indispensable bottle of perfume. If these two variations have already appeared on the Paris market, it is safe to assume that clever imaginations are hard at work and that it will not be long before everything serving for the decoration of Madame's boudoir or her dressing table will be found nestling beneath the skirts of a dainty doll figure.

Many of the big provincial shops as well as those which do not actually sell these figures are displaying the Dresden china heads which are the foundation of the whole idea; these are no more than the head, arms and bust, the body tapering away an inch or so and showing four or five perforated holes at the extremity through which the ends of wire frame are passed attaching it to the body. For those who love to fashion pretty things, all that remains to be done is to choose a long h of Japanese silk or tulle, as drapery over the body so as to form a bodice, and add a skirt which is a mass of frills, one overlapping the other; if you intend your little lady to serve as a telephone cover, you attach an electric globe inside the frame so that the light will shine through and create a most charming effect, and, if you want her to serve as a reading light as well, you fashion a diminutive parasol in silk to match her dress, lean the handle end against her waist and support the remainder of it so that it balances at an angle above her head. Then, you add the final touch by placing an electric bulb above the frame-work (the higher, the better, so that it shall not be seen) and hide the cord by binding it close into the stick with a narrow ribbon. If a telephone cover is all that is needed, the tiniest possible posy of flowers is attached to the doll's hand, or a garland is swung from wrist to wrist. Only the most Lilliputian roses, lilies of the valley or single blossoms of forget-me-nots can be used for this purpose, the same figuring in the form of posies or tiny wreaths as a trimming to the dress. When you want to make a doll covering for a box that is to contain powder, perfume, or pins, you simply draw the wire shape in at the bottom so that it outlines whatever particular shape the box happens to possess, and you drape the skirt over it just as you would for a telephone cover; the only difference is that the frame is attached to the lid of the box, not the whole box, so as to permit of this being opened when necessary. Any shape box can be decorated in this way, round as well as square, oblong as well as oval, the question of type being decided by the shape of the box—if the box is small and round, the skirt is made to cling into the figure and suggest either a Directoire or modern silhouette; if an oblong-shaped box is used, a very wide tulle skirt, trimmed with many frills and furbelows, covers it so as to suggest a figure of 1830 memory.

As well as these Dresden china dolls, there are the others which are made from a special composition and painted by artists. These are really more attractive than the china ones, firstly, because of their originality, and, secondly, because the features are so delicate and the coloring and expression so exquisite. When heads and bodies of this type are destined to figure in life as a cover for telephone or toilet box, they are invariably dressed according to some particular character, those most frequently chosen being Pierrot, Harlequin, Polly, Marie Antoinette, and types belonging to the Empire and Directoire periods. The faces of these little creatures are really beautiful, and when the attraction of dainty apparel is added, the effect is charming indeed. When a white, powdered wig is also added to the feminine figures, the charm is enhanced a hundred-fold.

Paul Poiret is chiefly responsible for the launching of doll puppets in the guise of purely interior decoration. Long before the Dresden china and composition figures I have just described, he sent forth amusing puppets of his own creation, which—like everything else designed by this great "Rag King"—were the last word in originality and modern thought. The Poiret puppets are much bigger than the little figures whose rôle in life is to cover something; they are much bigger, and they are attached to limp, jointless bodies that slip in the most pathetic manner into any kind of position you desire them to take. They also differ from the other figures in that the faces are rarely beautiful, their creator having aimed apparently at making them amusing, original, bizarre, futuristic, whimsical, anything you like, but not beautiful. Their particular rôle is not to cover up some more or less useful but unsightly object but to introduce a note of colour, of movement or of originality into a room, in the same way that a cushion, vase or a picture does. The head is made of a kind of composition, and is painted in bright colours, and the raiment that clothes these strange little people is always made from materials which are more or less futuristic in colouring and design.

Another "doll" notion is the doll bag, I saw samples of this recently at Marguine Lacroix's and I thought how effective they would be when carried with a dainty summer frock. A small wooden doll figure (the bust only) was taken, and painted and fitted with a silk, poke bonnet and cross-over bodice; this was

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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SCOTTISH SPORT.

THE SCOTTISH XV.

TWO CLUBS IN RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, January 11th.

Four changes have been made in the Scottish XV, which drew with France, and these involve the dropping out of three players, all of whom remain in the Rest of Scotland team. H. H. Forsyth (Oxford) is to return to his position at full back, and B. C. Warren (Glasgow Academicals) will come in at centre three-quarter in place of G. P. S. Macpherson, who is to be tried at stand-off half, where he did well in the Inverleith trial. J. C. Dykes (Glasgow Academicals) has been transferred to the Rest XV, in which A. K. Stevenson (Glasgow Academicals) will also find a place. W. G. Dobson (Heriot's), who was reserve forward at Paris, is included in the Scotland side.

Macpherson (Oxford) was last year captain of Fettes College; is the son of Mr. James Macpherson, for a number of years a judge in Calcutta; and is a nephew of Mr. Ian Macpherson, M.P., the latter, by the way, being an old shinty player.

RUGBY CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Rugby Club Championship for the season is almost certain to fall to one of two clubs, Heriotians of Glasgow Academicals. The others may influence the result, but there must be some extraordinary upsets before they are deposed from the positions they at present occupy. Heriot's, by their victory over Hawick and then over the Watsonians, have proved themselves a club side of great merit. They may not possess individual stars of the first magnitude, but they are a splendid combination. In their fight with the Watsonians it was only in the closing stages that they displayed their superiority, but they deserved the verdict for the powerful spirit they then put up. The other leading club, Glasgow Academicals defeated Edinburgh Wanderers by a heavy score, but then it should be remembered that Wanderers had to tackle a stiff job without Usher, Wemyss, Halloran, and Macpherson, all Internationalists. Glasgow High School, by virtue of their defeat by Stewart's, bid good bye to the Championship.

Heriotians, 8; Watsonians, 0.
Stewart's, 10; Glas. H.S., F.P., 3.
Glasgow Academicals, 38; Wanderers, 0.
Edin. Academicals, 14; R.H.S., F.P., 0.
Edin. Univ., 4; West, 3.
Edin. University, 5; Jed Forest, 0.
Selkirk, 10; Kelso, 6.
Gala, 18; Institution, 5.
Kelvinside, 3; Hawick, 0.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP DATE.

	W.	L.	D.
Glas. Acads.	15	1	0
Heriot's	13	1	0
Stewart's	12	0	3
Edin. Univ.	10	6	3
Glas. H.S.	11	4	1
Watsonians	13	8	0
Melrose	13	8	1
Gala	16	8	3
West	1	6	5
Edin. Wan.	12	6	5
Kelso	8	3	5
Hawick	16	9	6
Selkirk	13	5	6
Edin. Acads.	11	3	8
Glas. Univ.	12	4	8
R. H. S.	15	2	11

STRENUOUS LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

The failure of the holiday fixtures to effect anything in the League was perhaps accountable for some strenuous football on the resumption of the usual weekly games. But as the results failed to make even the slightest change in the relative positions of the three principal aspirants—Rangers, Celtic, and Partick Thistle—many expect to have the competition carried on with unabated earnestness until the intrusion of the Scottish Cup ties. Every game but one produced a crop of goals, and the eleven matches furnished the unprecedented number of 49 goals. In the circumstances it was curious that Rangers, champions and leaders, had the smallest score (1-0), and that their nearest rival on the table, Celtic, were the next lowest scorers (2-0). Not one of the leading four clubs were beaten.

Airdrie, 4; Aberdeen, 0.
Ayr, 0; Rangers, 1.
Celtic, 2; Third Lanark, 0.
Dumbarton, 0; Kilmarnock, 3.
Hamilton, 3; Albion Rovers, 3.
Hills, 2; Motherwell, 0.
Morton, 3; Falkirk, 0.
Partick Thistle, 4; Dundee, 1.
Queen's Park, 2; Clydebank, 2.
Raith Rovers, 3; Hearts, 1.
St. Mirren, 6; Clyde, 3.

REFUSED TO PAY BIGGER CLUB SUBSCRIPTION.

An important decision bearing on a club's powers to increase the subscriptions of members was reached in the Westminster County Court.

The Association of Theatrical Touring Managers sought to recover five guineas from Mr. Walter Melville, lessee of the Lyceum Theatre.

It was explained that when Mr. Melville joined in 1920 he paid two guineas. Afterwards it was decided at a general meeting of the club to raise the subscription to five guineas, and members were duly notified of this change of rule. Mr. Melville declined to pay.

NAVY LEAGUE POLICY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DEFEATED.

A special meeting of the Grand Council of the Navy League was held on January 18th, at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue. The meeting was called on the requisition of several branches to discuss policy and administration. The chair was taken by the Duke of Somerset.

Mr. V. Biscoe-Tritton, chairman of the Executive Committee, said that the altered policy of the League was agreed to two years ago. The keynote of that policy was co-ordination and co-operation. With the Washington Conference a great advance had been made in the direction of the limitation of armaments and a halt in the construction of battle-ships. Their committee had all along been in accord with the spirit of the Conference, and he hoped that the time would not be far distant when the present ratio of battle-ships should become non-existent.

Rear-Admiral C. W. Winnington-Ingram moved a resolution, passed by the Bristol branch, endorsing the policy laid down in the past year by the Executive Committee.

An amendment was moved by Mr. P. J. Hannan, M.P., regretting that the governing body of the League—the Council—had not been convened and consulted on the recent change of policy which had been promulgated at the instance of the Executive Committee, declaring that no change in the policy of the League as affecting the maintenance of British sea power should in future take place until such change had been approved by Grand Council, supporting the Single Power standard, and ceasing forthwith an association of the League with the League of Nations Union or any similar organization.

Mr. Hannan said that it was not the function of the Navy League to dabble in high-faluting theories of international friendship. The Executive Committee exceeded its function in issuing the article published in *The Times* some two months ago—one of the most grotesque documents ever published—without seeking the advice of the Council.

During a long discussion it was suggested that if the amendment were carried it would mean the resignation of the members of the Executive Committee. The amendment was carried by a large majority, and Mr. Biscoe-Tritton said that he would consult with his colleagues on the committee as to the course to be pursued.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 27th. 11.29.—Pressure has increased considerably from Shanghai to Haiphong, and slightly over Japan. The northern anticyclone has moved eastward, leaving a separate anticyclone over China.

Strong monsoon may be expected along the coast of China and fresh monsoon over the northern portion of the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 5 p.m. to-day, 0.31 inch. Total since January 1st, 8.15 inches, against an average of 3.04 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 5 p.m. to-day is as follows:—
DISTRICT FORECAST
N.E. winds, fresh; overcast at first; later, clear.

Hongkong to Gap Hook: N.E. gale, moderating.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Amoy: N.E. winds, strong, moderating.

South coast of China between Amoy and Hongkong: N.E. winds, strong, moderating.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 27th.

Previous Day at 3 p.m. On 26th Feb. at 3 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.85 ... 30.16 ... 30.15
Temperature ... 71 ... 72 ... 72
Humidity ... 71 ... 72 ... 72
Wind direction ... E ... N ... N
Wind force ... 2 ... 3 ... 3
Weather ... 0 ... 0 ... 0
Cloud ... 0.01 ... 0.00 ... 0.02

Highest open-air temperature on 26th ... 71
Lowest open-air temperature on 27th ... 49

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.
From 23th to 26th February, 1922.

High Water. Low Water.

Time. H. M. S. Time. H. M. S.

Tues. 28 m 10 39 ... 4 21 ... 1 1
Wed. 1 m 11 1 ... 4 13 ... 2 2
Thurs. 2 m 11 28 ... 4 50 ... 2 2
Fri. 3 m 11 33 ... 4 58 ... 2 2

Sat. 4 m 10 20 ... 5 2 ... 2 5
Sun. 5 m 1 17 ... 4 7 ... 2 8
Mon. 6 m 2 24 ... 4 2 ... 2 1

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 4,000 ton steamers, "HINSHANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

"FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Friday, 3rd Mar., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET, PENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
GENERAL MANAGERS

WATSON Bldg. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel. Leaves Hongkong. Discharge.

M.V. "GLENARIFFE" ... 2nd Mar.
M.V. "GLENORIE" ... 17th Mar.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel. Leaves Hongkong. Discharge.

S.S. "GLENSHANS" ... 25th Feb. ... GLENARIFFE, LONDON & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENADE" ... 10th Mar. ... GLENARIFFE, LONDON & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENADE" ... 24th Mar. ... GLENARIFFE, LONDON & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENTARI" ... 2nd Apr. ... GLENARIFFE, LONDON & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENTARI" ... 18th Apr. ... GLENARIFFE, LONDON & HAMBURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.
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The Glen Line, Ltd., Agents.

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Cable Address: Kawasaki, Koba.

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and Scott's Codes.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... ¥30,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUURA.

Managing Director: Mr. MARUO ABE.

As Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 8,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

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No. 2, Egin, Koba.

ON SALE

POUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, January 1921.

With Index, Price 7/6.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Co.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

February 25th.
Takada, British str., 1,223 tons, Capt. R. P. Fyfe, from Calcutta, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
 February 26th.
Doma, British str., 2,433 tons, Capt. A. Hocken, from Sydney, with a general cargo.—Doddwell & Co.
Shabona, British str., 3,220 tons, Capt. I. D. Llewellyn, from San Pedro, with fuel oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Widdow, British str., 3,111 tons, Capt. M. H. Scott, from Keelung, with rice.—Shang Hai.
 February 27th.
Indus, Japanese str., 2,701 tons, Capt. T. Nishimura, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Shimo, Japanese str., 6,381 tons, Capt. Y. Maki, from San Francisco and Manila, with a general cargo.—T.K.K.
Tamba, Japanese str., 3,570 tons, Capt. D. Aoshima, from Bombay, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES

February 27th.
Amakusa, Japanese str., for Swatow.
Azuma, Japanese str., for Moji.
Dezuka, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
Silver State, for Manila.
Takha, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
West Chupka, for Manila.
Xi, Japanese str., for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS

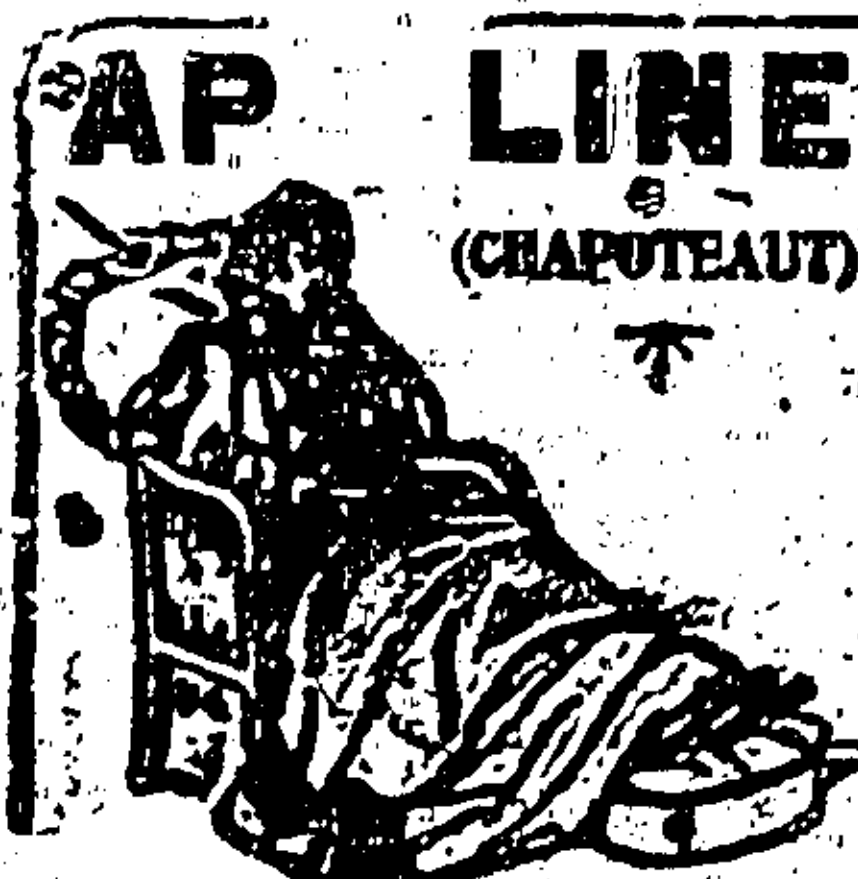
ARRIVALS.
 Per T.K.K. s.s. *Shimo*, on February 25th: Mrs. A. R. Allen, Miss K. R. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Boers, Mr. and Mrs. E. Berge, Mrs. P. L. W. Clark, Mrs. M. E. Clark, Mrs. A. Fergus, Mr. H. E. Fergus, Mrs. A. Fergus, Mrs. M. Fergus, Mrs. H. T. Fox, Mr. A. Franklin, Mrs. C. Franklin, Mrs. H. H. Griswold, Miss J. Griswold, Miss K. E. Guthrie, Miss O. A. Hagen, Miss T. T. Hall, Capt. T. C. Hart, Mrs. G. Hodson, Mr. M. B. Horton, Miss E. Keely, Mr. T. R. Macdonald, Miss E. H. Mason, Mrs. C. L. McIntosh, Mrs. L. J. Master, Mrs. G. H. Naves, Miss E. A. Parnett, Mrs. H. M. Parnett, Miss H. E. Pierce, Mrs. R. Rosada, Mrs. E. T. Randolph, Mrs. S. M. Robbins, Mr. H. P. Sweeney, Mrs. E. F. Spafford, Mr. O. F. Schiefer, Miss G. Sisson, Mr. E. Sprague, Miss E. Sprague, Mrs. T. E. Smith, Miss E. Townsend, Mrs. S. D. Thompson, Miss E. D. Thompson, Mr. H. M. Thompson, Miss H. Taylor, Miss G. P. Veisland, Mr. M. Wythe, Mr. D. H. Wythe, Miss G. Wythe, Mr. E. K. West, Miss G. West, 2nd Class, 33; Stowage, 352; Total, 61.
 Per S.S. *Korea*, on February 25th: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ball, Mr. J. A. Brockett, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Churchill, Mrs. J. A. Dwyer, Miss M. Farley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. G. Graff, Mrs. M. C. Harris, Mr. T. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Johnson, Mr. W. E. Jowett, Mrs. M. Kunch, Mrs. C. D. Mathews, Miss L. H. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Sandberg, Mr. G. S. Sale, Miss S. G. Whitney, Mr. L. Wegelin, Mr. A. H. Brandes, Mr. H. Hooker, Miss B. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Maltby, Mr. R. A. Walser.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Kashgar* left Shanghai for this port on the 25th inst., at 11 a.m., and is due here to-day, about 6 a.m.
 The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Dunera* left Shanghai for this port on February 25th, at 10 a.m., and is due here on March 2nd, about 6 a.m.
 The s.s. *Talhybys* (Blue Funnel line) left Kuchino on February 25th, p.m., for Hongkong, and is due here on March 1st, at daylight.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Shanghai on February 25th, at noon, left there at 10 p.m. the same day, and is due at Nagasaki, to-day (28th Feb.), at 6 a.m.
 The R.M.S. *Montreuil* arrived at Yokohama on February 24th, left there February 25th, a.m., and is due at Vancouver, B.C. on February 11th.

VETARZO MEDICAL BRAND
 For all ailments, either internal or external, of the human body, the use of Vetarzo is recommended by the highest medical authorities.
 Sole Importers: Messrs. W. & A. L. L. Ltd., 10, Broad Street, London, W.1.

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For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
 Prescribed by the highest French medical authorities and superior to Thayer, steel drops and Penny royal.
CHAPTEAUT, 2, rue Vivienne, Paris.
 Sold by all Chemists.

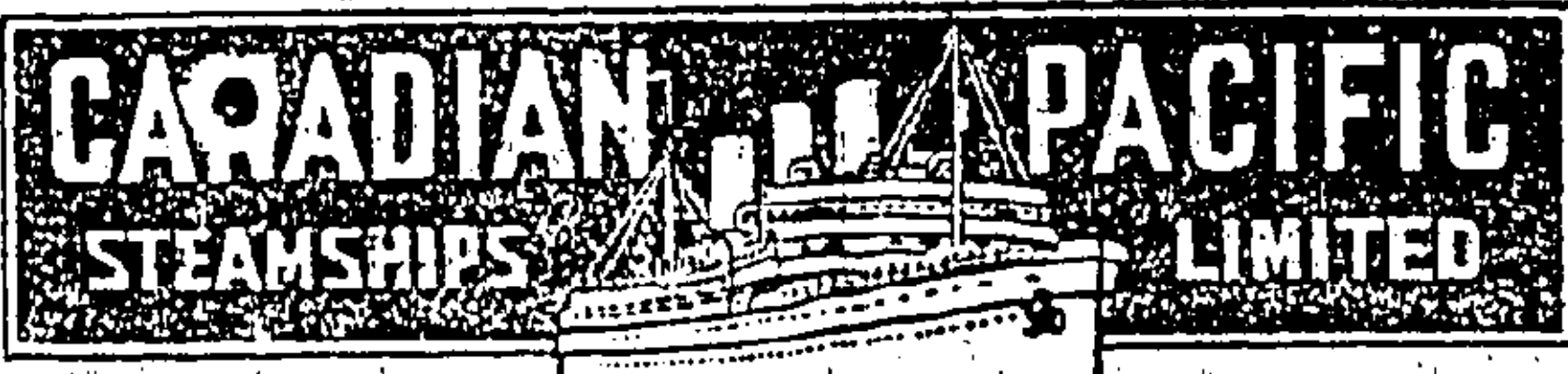
VESSELS EXPECTED

Anchise (Blue Funnel), due March 14th.
Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 1st.
Boston-Castle (Doddwell-Castle line), due beginning of March.
Gregory (H.I.), due March 6th.
Hakone Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 30th.
Haruna Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 2nd.
Kalyan (P. & O.), due March 25th.
Kendal Castle (Doddwell-Castle line), due early in April.
Mentor (Blue Funnel), due March 8th.
Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 30th.
Nagara (P. & O.), due March 11th.
Peleus (Blue Funnel), due February 28th.
Fathia (Doddwell & Co.), due beginning of March.
Rhesus (Blue Funnel), due March 14th.
Sicilia (P. & O.), due March 17th.
Teipetias (Blue Funnel), due March 22nd.
Troilus (Blue Funnel), due March 17th.

SHIPPING NOTES

The steamer *Manji-marui*, which was wrecked in Hainan Strait, some weeks ago, has now been given up as a total loss.
 Fire broke out on the *City of Manchester* of February 15th at Manila. She had 12,000 sacks of coffee on board and the damage done by the fire is roughly estimated at 40,000 pesos.

A telegram has been received in Shanghai stating that the four steamers—*Mandarin*, *Celestial*, *Oriental* and *Cathay*—built at Shanghai by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works—have been purchased by Captain Robert Dollar from the United States Shipping Board. These vessels will be owned and operated by the Robert Dollar Co., and one of the vessels is now on its way to Shanghai.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England
 via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver	From Vancouver	Due England
Empress Asia	Mar. 23 April 10	Empress Britain	Apr. 22 Apr. 29
Empress Russia	Apr. 20 May 8	Empress France	May 16 May 23
Empress Asia	May 18 June 5	Empress France	June 13 June 20
Empress Canada	June 1 June 19	Empress Scotland	June 27 July 4
Empress Russia	June 15 July 3	Empress France	July 11 July 18
Empress Asia	July 13 July 31	Empress France	Aug. 8 Aug. 15
Empress Canada	July 27 Aug. 14	Empress Scotland	Aug. 22 Aug. 29
Empress Russia	Aug. 10 Aug. 28	Empress France	Sept. 5 Sept. 12
Empress Australia	Aug. 24 Sept. 11	Empress Scotland	Sept. 19 Sept. 26

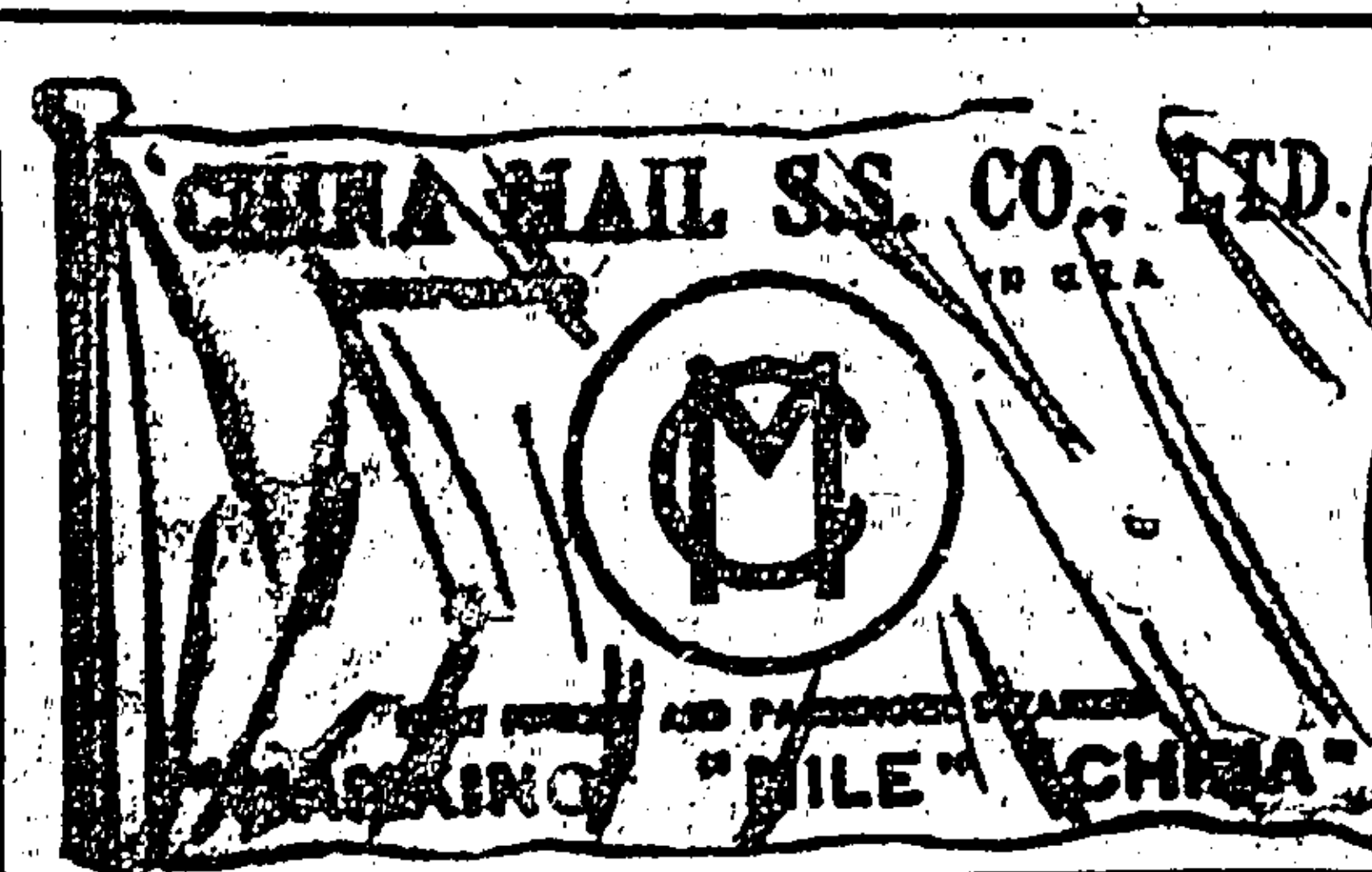
Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Harve Naples & Danzig.
 Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.
 Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

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 15th March

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 a Through Bill of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

T. SORRINO, GENERAL AGENT
 10, HONG KONG STREET
 Tel. 2141. Fax 2141.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT	APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
BOSTON & NEW YORK	Celtic Prince	Brit.	Prince Line	On Early Mar.	On Early Mar.
NEW YORK via PANAMA	Mayabashi Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On End of Mar.	On End of Mar.
NEW YORK or Boston via SUEZ CANAL	Dacre Castle	Brit.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	About 1st Mar.	About 1st Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Korea Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th Mar.	On 18th Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Purea Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 31st Mar.	On 31st Mar.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, J. Ports, &c.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th Mar.	On 10th Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Mar. at 11 a.m.	On 24th Mar.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th Mar.	On 15th Mar.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Butterfield & Swire	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 4th Mar.	About 4th Mar.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 3rd Mar. at 11 a.m.	On 3rd Mar.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Haruna Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th Feb.	On 28th Feb.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	City of Simla	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	Middle Mar.	Middle Mar.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Pyrrhus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 17th Mar.	On 17th Mar.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Glenade	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th Mar.	On 10th Mar.
MARSEILLES, GINOA & LIVERPOOL	Elpenor	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th Mar.	On 4th Mar.
AMSTERDAM ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Alkabi	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 10th Mar.	On 10th Mar.
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO	Eumaeus	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 2nd Mar.	On 2nd Mar.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO	Indus Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 3rd Mar. at 3 p.m.	On 3rd Mar.
STRAITS & COLOMBO	Fooksang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Mar.	On 2nd Mar.
SINGAPORE & BRAWAN-DELL	Van Cloon	Brit.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	About End of Mar.	About End of Mar.
SINGAPORE, VENICE & TRIESTE	Sile	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Mar. at Noon.	On 3rd Mar.
SINGAPORE & BATAVIA	Wanglung	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st Mar. at 11 a.m.	On 21st Mar.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Feb.	On 24th Feb.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Eastern	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 3rd Mar. at 10 a.m.	On 3rd Mar.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO	West City Opaka	Am.	Strathairn & Dixon, Inc.	On 3rd Mar. at 10 a.m.	On 3rd Mar.
SHANGHAI	Waishang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 8th Mar.	About 8th Mar.
JAPAN	Mancsar Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th Mar. at 11 a.m.	On 17th Mar.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Nitoku Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Mar. at 10 a.m.	On 3rd Mar.
BANGKOK	Chunang	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Mar.	On 2nd Mar.
SEANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 7th Mar.	About 7th Mar.
SEANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Amboise	Am.	Messageries Maritimes	On 28th Feb.	On 28th Feb.
SHANGHAI	Devanah	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	15th Mar.	15th Mar.
SHANGHAI	Marano	Brit.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Mar. at 3 p.m.	On 3rd Mar.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	Yu-neang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Mar. at 10 a.m.	On 3rd Mar.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	Loksang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 9th Mar.	On 9th Mar.
	Sosho Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha		

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
 for NEW YORK & BOSTON via Suez

s.s. "DACRE CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 1st of Mar.
 s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... sailing middle of Mar.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

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 BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
 PIERCE having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

s.s. "MERANO" ... sailing on or about 15th Mar.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

s.s. "TRACIA" ... sailing end of Mar.
 s.s. "MERANO" ... sailing about

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of Agent.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports—
 SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS from CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports

"Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.
 KASHIMA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Friday, 24th Mar., at 11 a.m.
 (To be transhipped at Kobe into SHIDZUOKA MARU)

SUWA MARU (calling Manila) ... Friday, 7th Apr., at 11 a.m.
 (To be transhipped at Kobe into SHIDZUOKA MARU)

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
 HARUNA MARU ... Friday, 3rd Mar., at 11 a.m.
 KAMO MARU ... Friday, 17th Mar., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
 LYONS MARU ... Friday, 3rd Mar.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.
 TAJIMA MARU ... Monday, 12th Mar.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
 TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Mar., at 11 a.m.
 WIKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Apr., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.
 MAYABASHI MARU ... End of Mar.

NEW YORK via Suez.
 RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via OAFB

KANAGAWA MARU ... End of Mar.
 BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo,
 CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
 NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 17th Mar., at 11 a.m.
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

ATSUTA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Mar., at 11 a.m.
 LISBON MARU ... Sunday, 6th Mar.

For further information apply to—
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 Mr. F. Vining
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Vour
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 Mr. F. Ware
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 Mr. Jones
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 Dr. & Mrs. O. Marriot
 child & nurse
 Mr. F. P. Mattingly
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Maties
 Mr. & Mrs. B. Negro
 Mr. Odell
 Mr. Pack
 Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Shaw
 Miss Skinner
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. F. D. Tracey

PARK H.

Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Adams
 Mr. E. J. Ainslie
 Capt. & Mrs. Archer
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Ashton
 Mr. & Mrs. J. A. C.
 Bullock
 Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Baxter
 Mr. & Mrs. B. G. Birch
 Mr. R. E. O. Bird
 Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Booth
 Mr. M. J. Breen
 Mr. G. B. Bridger
 Mr. E. B. Bridger
 Miss C. G. Branco
 Lt. Comdr. & Mrs. J. Brooke
 Mr. H. Buie
 Mr. W. A. Butterfield
 Mr. H. A. Cartwright
 Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Chadwick
 Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Church
 Lt. & Mrs. H. H. Clark
 Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Comrie
 Miss M. Cooper
 Mr. W. A. Cornell
 Mrs. Cornock
 Mrs. H. S. Curry
 Col. C. W. Davy
 Mr. A. L. Dawson
 Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Dwyer
 Mrs. Drew
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Duncan
 Mr. H. G. Eales
 Mr. W. Eastman
 Mrs. Eccles
 Miss Eccles
 Mr. E. G. England
 Mrs. S. H. Ellis
 Mr. G. T. Evolving
 Capt. & Mrs. D. Felles
 Mr. F. W. Gibbins
 Madame Lottie Gordon
 Miss M. B. Hall
 Mr. A. H. Hollingworth
 Major D. L. Harding
 Lt. Col. & Mrs. F. Hyslop
 Mr. & Mrs. B. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. Humphreys
 Miss Hurley
 Mr. A. E. Lissartan
 Miss E. O. Leslie
 Mrs. Macfarlane
 Miss Macfarlane
 Mrs. Macintosh
 Mr. R. MacGregory
 Mrs. K. Matheson
 Miss M. W. Mayger
 Mr. J. W. Moran
 Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Miller
 Mrs. H. Miller
 Mr. T. Mitchell
 Mr. M. S. Mitchell
 Miss J. Mitchell
 Mr. G. Myers
 Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Newson
 Mr. A. Nicol
 Lt. Col. H. A. Nicholson
 Mr. & Mrs. T. Orton
 Mr. A. H. Penn
 Hon. Mr. & Mrs. T. L. Perkins
 Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Plesington
 Mr. E. Rainey
 Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Rhodes
 Miss J. L. Robertson
 Mr. J. S. Robinson
 Mr. E. P. Shaw
 Mr. & E. M. Sligh
 Mr. G. Morton Smith
 Mr. D. E. Sergeant
 Mr. H. Spicer
 Miss D. Stobart
 Mrs. & Miss Strubbing
 Mr. J. F. Swindells
 Mr. D. Taylor
 Mr. T. Thayer
 Mr. & Mrs. Thaborrow
 Mr. W. L. H. Webster
 Mr. & Mrs. S. T. Williams
 Mr. W. Woodward
 Mr. F. N. Young

PALACE HOTEL

Capt. J. M. Anderson
 Mr. & Mrs. R. N. Bailey
 Mr. & Mrs. Bramley
 Mr. W. S. Cuff
 Mr. A. R. P. Davis
 Mr. W. H. Fenwick
 Mr. Fitz Gibbons
 Mr. W. Gillan
 Mr. Burnett Herchevy
 Mr. W. W. Hipkin
 Mr. E. A. J. J. J.
 Mr. E. Livingston
 Mr. G. Leighton
 Mr. McCarthy
 Mr. F. B. MacCaw
 Mr. A. Macdonnell
 Mr. John McDonald
 Mr. A. F. McIntosh
 Mr. L. Murphy
 Mr. P. Mumday
 Mr. and Mrs. R. Nicholl
 and 4 children.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. H.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LIEN

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 20th March Shanghai Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March Marseilles London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 28th April do.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or REISS & Co., CANTON

General Agents.

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NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "NINGCHOW" ... via Suez Canal ... 2nd Mar.
S.S. "AJAX" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Mar.
S.S. "KABINGA" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th Mar.
S.S. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ... via Suez Canal ... 30th Mar.
S.S. "CITY OF ORAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG;
HONGKONG AND CANTON;
REISS & Co., CANTON.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES.SHANGHAI KORE & YOKOHAMA ... "AMBOISE" 15,000 ... On or about 7th Mar.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "ARMAND BEHIO" 10,000 ... On or about 6th Mar.
"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 ... On or about 21st Mar.

COMMERCIAL LINE

SHANGHAI & NORTH-ERN PORTS OF CHINA ... "CHEF MECANICIEN MAILHOL" 15,000 ... End of March
ALSO REGULAR SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, & ANTWERP.

For further particulars, etc. apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

Telephone 744.

R. RODESFUSSE, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fan (in staterooms) and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 4 or 10 Days)

Arrive and Departure from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Manager.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

SIBERIA, JAVA, SUMATRA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Fooling (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Mar. 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	8,400	3rd Mar. Noon	Singapore Colombo Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KEIVA"	9,017	15th Mar.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,028	29th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SICILIA"	8,700	31st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOVARA"	8,850	12th Apr.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,987	26th Apr.	Singapore Colombo Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,348	10th May	do.
"SICILIA"	8,700	17th May	Singapore Colombo Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	24th May	do.
"KHYBER"	8,700	7th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SUDAN"	8,418	19th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	21st June	do.
"KARMA"	9,000	28th July	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JANUS" 5,000 23rd Feb. 9 a.m. Singapore, Penang & Rangoon (with Transshipment at Singapore) and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

(Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne).

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DEVANHA" 8,100 28th Feb. Noon Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"NOVARA" 8,900 12th Mar. Shanghai and Japan.*Passenger for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration on 7 days notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Hongkong and Calcutta or Singapore, and Madras in line of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Trunks measuring not more than 24 in. x 16 in. x 12 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said."ALTAI MARU" Monday, 10th Apr.
BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE

"PANAMA MARU" Tuesday, 28th Feb.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"INDUS MARU" Tuesday, 28th Feb.

"SAIGON MARU" Saturday, 4th Mar.

DELHI & RANGOON via SAIGON & SINGAPORE

"BUSHU MARU" (takes Passenger) Friday, 3rd Mar.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

"INDO MARU" Wednesday, 1st Mar.

"NANKING MARU" Saturday, 4th Mar.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Via Shanghai and Dairen—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA

"AFRICA MARU" (takes Passenger) Tuesday, 28th Feb.

"HAWAII MARU" do. Saturday, 4th Mar.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports

"HAWAII MARU" Sunday, 12th Mar.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ

"HAMBURG MARU" Friday, 10th Mar.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"ALASKA MARU" Friday, 3rd Mar.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"AMAKURA MARU" Tuesday, 28th Feb.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"BOSHU MARU" Thursday, 9th Mar.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745 Y. IABUDA, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer Sydney & Melbourne via Port of Hongkong for Australia

CHANGSHA About 28th Feb.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Baggage, etc., Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Transvaal Ports. Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For SHANGHAI ... "CHINHUA" ... On 28th Feb.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ... "TAMING" ... On 2nd Mar.
TUNGTAO, WAIHAI, CHEKPOO & TIENTSIN ... "HUICHOW" ... On 2nd Mar.
SHANGHAI ... "FENGTIEN" ... On 2nd Mar.

These dates cannot be relied on.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Telephone 37, Agents.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
STEAMERS TONS (call at Keelung) LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU 3,000 (call at Keelung) Mar. 8th
PERSIA MARU 3,000 (call at Dairen & omit Shanghai) Mar. 31st
TAIYO MARU (Calling at Keelung) Apr. 4th
SIBERIA MARU 30,000 Apr. 24th
TENYO MARU May 1st
KOREA MARU May 13th

Calling at Dairen.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLENDINO, ARICA & IQUIQUE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
STEAMERS TONS LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU 3,000 Mar. 1st
ANYO MARU 15,000 Mar. 31st
SEIYO MARU 14,000 May 13thfor full information regarding passenger freight and sailing, apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. Nos. 274 & 71

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE:

Freight and Passenger
AMERICAN STEAMERS
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU
S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... Mar. 15th ... Arrive San Francisco
S.S. "HOOPER STATE" ... Apr. 11th ... May 4th
S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ... May 2nd ... May 25th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

S.S. "LEAE GILPEN" ... Mar. 1st Noon

Subject to change without Notice

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

Freight only.

Monthly Sailings.

HONGKONG, HONOLULU, CALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, HAVANA, MATANZAS, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

S.S. "WEST IRA" ... May 1st

S.S. "HANOVER" ... June 1st

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Managing Agent, U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, Telephone 141, Cable Address "SOLANO", Union Building, Hongkong

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA

"CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 6th Mar.

"MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 26th Mar.

For MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA:

"SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 6th Mar.

"BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 27th Mar.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager, 2nd Floor, Echigo Building, Telephone

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK
S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" (via Suez) Early Mar.
For Freight and full particulars apply to—
FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building,
Telephone 2145,
Telegrams (Furness)

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Owing to the trouble experienced in the province of Kwangsi, the acceptance of insured parcels to all places in Kwangsi with the exception of Waihow is temporarily suspended. Ordinary parcels will still be accepted for all places in Kwangsi at sender's risk.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the times given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DAY
SHANGHAI	Kashgar	28th inst.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	28th inst.
SHANGHAI	Alameda	1st March
JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Haruma Maru	2nd March
SHANGHAI	Haruma Maru	2nd March
SHANGHAI	Duners	2nd March

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy, and Keelung	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Pootow via	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
Canton, Amoy, Samsui and Waihow	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
Macau	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
L. Marques, South Africa, India via	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
Uthmaniyah, Aden, Egypt, and	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
Europe via Marseilles	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
The parcel mail will be closed on Tuesday the 28th Feb. at 5 p.m.		
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
L. Marques, South Africa, India via	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
Uthmaniyah, Aden, Egypt, and	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
Europe via Marseilles	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
L. Marques, South Africa, India via	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
Uthmaniyah, Aden, Egypt, and	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
Europe via Marseilles	Swatow Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEDNESDAY	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAYS
Canton and Samsui	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	8.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Amoy	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kau Kong	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Wachow	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE

"PYRREUS" 7th MAR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "GLAUCOUS" 15th MAR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "MENTOR" 21st MAR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"EUMAEUS" 4th MAR. Marseilles Harve & Liverpool
 "TELEMACHUS" 20th MAR. Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

TALHYBIUS 14th MAR. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

NEW YORK SERVICE

"AJAX" 10th MAR. via Suez Canal
 "KABINGA" 20th MAR. via Suez Canal

PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR" 7th MAR. for Shanghai
 "PYRREUS" 7th MAR. for Singapore & London
 "ANCHISES" 14th MAR. for Shanghai
 "MENTOR" 21st MAR. for Singapore & London
 "ANCHISES" 11th APR. for Singapore Marseilles & Liverpool
 FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE-RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

FOR SALE

HARBUIT'S PLASTICINE.

"The Child's Delight"

PLAY WAX

For Clean and Easy

Play-Models.

THE NOVART

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Cards, Garden Seeds, &c.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG

P.O. Box 220

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

27th February, 1922.	
On LONDON	2 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 m/s sight	2 1/2
On PARIS	5 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	5 1/2
Credit, 4 months' sight	5 1/2
On New York	5 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	5 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	5 1/2
On HONGKONG	1 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	1 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1 1/2
On SHANGHAI	1 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	1 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1 1/2
On YOKOHAMA	1 1/2
Bank Bills, at sight	1 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	1 1/2
On MANILA	1 1/2
On BATAVIA	1 1/2
On HANKOW	1 1/2
On SAIGON	1 1/2
On BANGKOK	1 1/2
GOVERNMENT Bank's Buying Rate	87 1/2
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	42 50
SILVER per oz.	32 1/2